

varied between 25 and 28 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit. Snow is falling in northern France. The French soldier wears a woollen band, provided by the government, which he wraps four or five times around his body. He also often wears four or five shirts, adding an extra one from time to time as the temperature falls.

The Germans, it is evident, have sent their best troops to the eastern front, and even in big guns the Allies appear to have the advantage over them. There are no signs, however, of an offensive on a large scale on the part of the Allies, who doubtless are as badly in need of rest as their opponents. In fact, it is stated that the officers and men who have borne the brunt of the fighting in the trenches are being given a short leave.

This, together with the cancellation of the order for the resumption of the shipping from Dunkirk, is taken to indicate that the Allies consider their positions safe for the present, and they themselves do not contemplate any immediate forward movement.

## 7,000,000 MEN ON BATTLE LINE

Continued from page 1

where the experts predicted that the Germans would make their stand on the retreat from Warsaw. Now the recapture of this line probably will mean that the second phase of the Polish campaign will proceed on the more or less expected lines.

The correspondent in Berlin of the Central News has sent the following dispatch by way of Copenhagen:

"All of Germany is in a condition of extreme tension, awaiting the result of the great battle on the Eastern front. The Russian forces are estimated at 200,000 men. The Germans control all the roads to Novoe Georgievsk and Warsaw. The battle centres at Lodz, where the Germans and Austrians are in excellent position, while new Austrian forces are advancing from the south. The Russians are being attacked from three sides."

### Germany Pins Her Hope On the Result Near Lodz

Berlin, Nov. 21 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The meagre news received from Russian Poland and given out in official circles here to-day indicates that the Germans and the Russians have joined in battle along the whole front between the Warthe and the Vistula rivers, while the Russians to the north of the Vistula are reported to be falling back.

"Germany has great expectations concerning the outcome near Lodz," says an official announcement handed to the press to-day. "It is generally taken for granted that the significant Russian army, in spite of its great numerical superiority, is seriously threatened by General von Hindenburg's ingenious strategy and his spirited offensive movement."

"The retreat of the Russians is made difficult by the fact that the Germans destroyed all railroads, bridges and highways. A Russian defeat here may decide the entire campaign in the east, as the Russians are without trained reserves and lack arms, ammunition and officers."

### Heavy Fighting Reported in the Region of Cracow

Petrograd, Nov. 21.—"The Army Messenger," the official organ of the General Staff of the Russian army, summing up recent operations in the eastern arena of hostilities, publishes the following:

"The Germans are making fresh efforts to penetrate our front between Lodz and Skiermiewice with the object of marching on Warsaw. It seems that the enemy threw important forces in this direction. The effort of the Germans to march on Warsaw by penetrating our front between Kielce and Radom resulted in a tactical failure, and the troops forced the enemy to retire along this front. As always in its retreats, the German army lost enormous numbers in dead, wounded and captured, as well as provision trains, artillery and war material."

"On November 18 important Austro-German forces, supporting themselves on the fortified country between Czenstochowa and Cracow, undertook an energetic offensive movement against our troops. Repulsed on all this front with heavy losses, the enemy endeavored a fresh offensive movement, but again our forces, by a counter attack, drove them back with losses as heavy as those which attended the first repulse. We took a large number of prisoners."

"It is announced that there is furious fighting in the region of Cracow, the Germans realizing that this fortified position, with its strong fortifications, is their last protected position on this front."

The advance of the Russians into the Mazurian lakes region of Eastern Prussia, near Johannisburg and Arya, has revealed the extent of the preparations made by the Germans to resist invasion. The whole region is described as a gigantic fortress, facing to the east and south in the form of a huge semi-circle, ninety miles in extent.

The spaces between the lakes, which range from marshy ponds by the hundred to bodies of water ten miles long, are interwoven with wire fences. At intervals there are strong redoubts, which are reinforced with stone work and protected by mine fields. Wherever it is practicable canals have been dug. Behind these canals lie German trenches.

### FRENCH PAPERS PRAISE HERRICK

Paris, Nov. 21.—Warm appreciation of the work of Myron T. Herrick, the retiring American Ambassador to France, is expressed in the leading newspapers here.

They voice the deep regret of the French people at being deprived of his services at this critical period, and say that the departing American diplomat carries with him the affections of the French.

### SEE THE PATHSCOPE EDITOR'S LETTER TO-MORROW.

**PATHSCOPE**

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Nov. 22, 1914

Important News Is Contained in the Pathscope Letter To-day. Read Every Word of It.



### BRITISH RESOLVED TO FIGHT TO FINISH

Determination to Crush Prussian Militarism is Editorial Theme.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 21.—"Come what may, there must be no weakening, no patched-up truce that would expose our children to a revival of the German menace." This extract from a letter signed by the two men living who have held the office of British Prime Minister, calling attention to the central committee for national patriotic associations, is the theme of many newspaper comments, which go to show that Great Britain, having entered upon a quarrel she considers just, will fight it out to the end.

### FRENCH ARE CRUEL, GERMANY TELLS U.S.

Ambassador Files Formal Protest with State Department.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, filed a note with the State Department to-day alleging violations of the Geneva Red Cross Convention of July 6, 1906, by French troops. The Ambassador accompanied the note with a long report from the German Foreign Office making detailed charges.

The Ambassador's statement says that "of the great number of cases known, only those that have been investigated by court procedure or established beyond contravention by official report are cited." It says further that "the Imperial German government with indignation brings this treatment of German wounded, accorded in open derision of the law of nations, to public knowledge."

The charges say that German wounded were treated roughly and brutally, sometimes robbed, and in some cases mutilated and murdered, and that French troops attacked German field hospitals and robbed them of their personnel and equipment. One case cited is that of a hospital commandant who had been arrested by French troops and taken away, while another affidavit says a German field clergyman was captured and treated as a criminal.

Among the documents in the German Ambassador's report is a sworn statement by Franz Meissen before a military court at Metz that on the night of September 7 near Arlon he saw from his hiding place in a pile of straw "how the French stabbed to death with their lances German mounted scouts who were wounded but still alive. During the clear night I saw them walk about upon the field of action and here and there stab scouts lying there."

### SAYS TENNESSEE BROKE RULES

Continued from page 1

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**Thanksgiving Sale of Artistic China & Crystal**

THERE is an added zest to the Thanksgiving Dinner served with bright, dainty China and new, sparkling glassware. In anticipation of just such requirements the HIGGINS & SEITER Store has prepared this Special Thanksgiving Sale—offering extraordinary values in moderately-priced China and Crystal of artistic, dependable character. To illustrate:

*Limoges China Dinner Service*—Graceful, fancy shape, as illustrated, exquisitely decorated with garlands of pink roses and green leaves, and stippled-gold handles. Complete set of 108 pieces includes 3 platters and 12 Bread-and-Butter Plates. Regularly \$31.65; special \$25.00 value at.....

*Crystal Service* of fine quality optic glass, bell shape as illustrated, in an attractive etched design. Set of 60 pieces—a dozen each of Goblets, Saucer Champagnes, Claret, Cocktail and Cordial Glasses; exceptional value \$18.80 at.....

*Cut Crystal Sherbets* in new floral effect. Doz. \$3.50

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9 & 11 EAST 37th ST. NEW YORK

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Belgian Capital, Under German Rule, on Surface Liveliest City in Europe—Real Spirit of Vengeance Revealed in Obscure Cafes.

[Special Correspondence to The Tribune.]

Brussels, Nov. 4.—Of all the war capitals of Europe Brussels under the German occupation is probably the gayest and the most deceptive. It certainly outlives Berlin in life and brilliancy, as Berlin outlives London. The Germans are free spenders; their influx here by thousands has put large sums of money into circulation, resulting in a spell of artificial, perhaps superficial, prosperity.

The crowds, surging all day up and down the principal shopping street, the Rue Neuve, overflow the sidewalks and fill the street. Well dressed crowds promenade along the circular boulevard all afternoon and into the night. Places of amusement and the cafes are crowded. The hundreds of automobiles loaded with officers speeding about the streets, with musical military horns blowing, add to the gay confusion. Nowhere save at the great headquarters in France, where the Kaiser stays when not haranguing his troops at the front, will you see such a brilliant galaxy of high officers and every day seems a holiday in Brussels.

You catch the sinister undercurrent in the more obscure little cafes. Here you will find some Belgian patriot who is glad of the chance to unobscure himself to a safe American.

Would Shoot Women.

Perhaps he will speak with unprintable bitterness of the shame of the women, who, he says, wear handkerchiefs and smile friendly greetings at the singing troop friends passing through the suburbs on their way to the front, or give flowers and cigars to the returning streams of wounded. They ought to be shot as traitresses, he says. For the honor of the Belgian women, he adds, these form only a small percentage.

You are not surprised when well informed neutral residents tell you that these people "have murder in their hearts, and that if the Germans ever retreat in a rout through Belgium, heaven help the straggler and the rear guard."

Now that copies of English papers, whose reading is forbidden, are nevertheless smuggled in, copies of "The London Times" fetch as high as 200 francs, and reading circles are often formed at 20 francs a head.

There are no hopeful signs here of a German retreat. Brussels has not been "practically evacuated." On the contrary, one gets increasingly the impression that the Germans expect to stay forever. No cannon are posted on commanding avenues or squares. There are no serious measures for the defense of the capital. The military and civil governments occupy the principal public buildings and seem to be working with typical German thoroughness. The government offices begin to assume an air of permanence.

Invaders Use Tact.

As conquerors go, the invaders seem to be bearing themselves well. There is apparently no desire to "rule it in" the military government, seemingly pursuing the wise policy of trying to spare the feelings of the natives as much as possible, perhaps in the impossible hope of ultimately conciliating them. Armies are few and far between. Only small squads of the Landsturm are now occasionally seen marching through the streets. Even from the bitterest Belgians one hears no stories of "insult, shame or wrong."

At the same time, swift, harsh punishment is meted out to any one whose actions are thought to tend to impair German military authority or dignity. Thus placards posted on many street corners day before yesterday informed the people that a Belgian city policeman had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for "interfering with a German official in the discharge of his duty, assaulting a soldier and attempting to free a prisoner." For this also a fine of 5,000 francs (\$100,000) was imposed on the City of Brussels.

Another policeman was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for alleged "insulting" the German military governor of Liege and, by implication, the German government "liar." The Brussels must be a little and quick to forget, for I did not hear the picturesque Mr. Max's name mentioned once.

Palace Park Closed.

The realities of the military occupation are brought home to the people by the closing of the park. The park is closed to the public, and the only way to see the palace is by going to the park. The park is closed to the public, and the only way to see the palace is by going to the park.

Eight Ministers in One.

The next thing was to get the permission of England; so two weeks ago Secretary Gibson was sent to London with Baron Lambert, a banker, and M. Franquet, to get England's permission as well as a first shipment of food. Two weeks ago Mr. Whitlock sent a long letter to the State Department and to President Wilson to do something.

At least one phase of Mr. Whitlock's courage has been going the rounds here. In the various preliminary discussions as to whose responsibility it was to take care of the Belgian people there was considerable talk about when he departed Haguenard. Of course, the American flag does not fly over the Danish Legation here. In addition the French and Russian interests were also offered to Mr. Whitlock. But he was so full of responsibility that he had to ask to be excused.

The reason for representing Denmark, which isn't at war with anybody, is that the Danish Minister is equally accredited to Belgium and The Hague, and had no secretary to leave behind when he departed Haguenard. Of course, the American flag does not fly over the Danish Legation here. In addition the French and Russian interests were also offered to Mr. Whitlock. But he was so full of responsibility that he had to ask to be excused.

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Special Sale of \$35 to \$45 Costume Blouses \$15

Beautiful styles of braided or embroidered Brussels net and fine silk nets trimmed with Chantilly, Venice and Mechlin laces; some with touches of colored embroidery and beading, or with gold and silver lace. Also smart styles in novelty Georgette crepes and chiffons combined with faille ve'et.

COPPER IN CARGO HOLDS UP STEAMER

London, Nov. 21.—The Norwegian steamer Tyr has been detained at Glasgow, according to a dispatch to the Central News. Giving the reason the correspondent says that 4,000 tons of copper ore, which are contraband, were discovered in the bottom of the Norwegian steamer's hold, hidden away among a cargo of general merchandise.

Maternity Attire

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Corsets. Preserve good outlines during pregnancy. Ready to wear or made to order. Moderate prices. Mailed at very moderate price. LANE BRYANT, 25 West 38th St., N. Y.

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Special Sales

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\$145 to \$165 Luxurious Wraps—\$95

Exquisite models in rich shades of fine chiffon velvet with deep collars and cuffs of Japanese Sable, Skunk, Fitch, Black Fox, Raccoon, and other fashionable furs—

\$175 to \$295 Fur-trimmed Wraps at \$145

Smart Fur-trimmed Wraps at \$65. Misses' Wraps—\$55

\$125 to \$175 Evening Gowns—\$95

Suitable for all manner of formal and informal affairs.

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Special Groups of Street and Afternoon Dresses

Formerly \$45 to \$95 at \$25 & \$35

Of serge and various silk materials suitable for semi-dress and informal occasions.

Dancing Dresses—Usually \$45 to \$85—\$25 and \$35

\$145 to \$250 Fur-trimmed Suits—\$95

Of rich velvets and fine velours de laine, in new soft shades

\$95 to \$125 Fur-trimmed Suits—\$75

(Also Special group of regular \$65 to \$85 Suits at \$45 and \$55) (with or without fur trimming)

\$75 & \$85 Fur-trimmed Coats—\$55, \$65

Fashionable models of French vicuna and velour de laine, trimmed with Alaska Skunk, Skunk-Raccoon and other furs.

Ultra-smart Mole, Beaver and Krimmer-trimmed Coats, regularly \$85 and \$125, at \$75 & \$95

Stylish Motor and Utility Coats—Regularly \$35 & \$45—at \$25 & \$35

Sale of Millinery \$25 to \$45 values \$10—\$15—\$20

Uncommon Values in Furs

Coats of Hudson Seal—\$125, \$150 and \$195

Usually \$150 to \$250

Full length ripple flare Hudson Seal Coats—\$250 value, at \$150

Coats of Caracul—\$85, \$125 and \$195

Usually \$115 to \$235

Novelty Fur Coats of Baby Caracul, Leopard, Mole, and in smart combinations of Hudson Seal with other furs—\$225, \$295, \$450. Values \$300 to \$650.

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Beautiful styles of braided or embroidered Brussels net and fine silk nets trimmed with Chantilly, Venice and Mechlin laces; some with touches of colored embroidery and beading, or with gold and silver lace. Also smart styles in novelty Georgette crepes and chiffons combined with faille ve'et.

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